

# American Fern Journal

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## Notes on American Ferns: IX.<sup>1</sup>

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A NEW NAME FOR *NOTHOLAENA HOOKERI* D. C. EATON.—One of the most interesting and attractive xerophilous ferns of the southwestern United States is that first described as *Notholaena candida* var. *5-fidopalmata* Hook.,<sup>2</sup> but known since 1879 as *Notholaena Hookeri* D. C. Eaton.<sup>3</sup> The latter name, having, however, been given to another fern<sup>4</sup> more than twenty years previously by Lowe, with an adequate description and a very excellent figure,<sup>5</sup> its use by Eaton for the United States plant can not be regarded as admissible. As a substitute for Eaton's name the writer proposes the name ***Notholaena Standleyi*** in honor of Mr. Paul C. Standley, Assistant Curator of the United States National Herbarium, who has devoted much time to field study in the Southwest and recently has collaborated with Prof. E. O. Wootton in the preparation of a comprehensive Flora of New Mexico, which will appear shortly. Eaton's type is from western Texas, but the species is commonest in Arizona and New Mexico, ranging southward well into Mexico. The reference of this species to California, by Hooker, in which Christen

<sup>1</sup> Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. (Nos. 1-8 of this series, 1900-1911, appeared in the Fern Bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> Hook. Sp. Fil. 5: 111. 1864.

<sup>3</sup> In Wheeler, Rep. U. S. Surv. 100th Merid. 6: 308. pl. 30. 1879.

<sup>4</sup> It is apparently a form of *Pellaea nivea*, or *Notholaena nivea*.

<sup>5</sup> Ferns 1: 59. pl. 13. 1856.

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sen follows, is explained as erroneous by Eaton,<sup>6</sup> who states that the specimens actually came from La Cuesta, New Mexico.

A WESTERN EXTENSION OF RANGE FOR *FILIX BULBIFERA*.—There are apparently no records of the occurrence of *Filix bulbifera* from the territory west of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. It has been, therefore, a matter of much interest to the writer to find in a collection of southwestern plants brought back to Washington by Mr. E. A. Goldman, of the Biological Survey, an excellent, fully matured specimen of this species from Arizona. The plant in question is not only heavily soriated, but bears also half a dozen characteristic "bulblets" at the apex of one of its fronds. It was collected at Oak Creek, eighteen miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona, altitude 1,625 meters, July 24, 1913, and bears Mr. Goldman's original number, 2188.

In discussing the new record with Dr. P. A. Rydberg, who was in Washington at the time the Arizona specimen was received, the writer learned of the occurrence of this species in Utah also. The specimens, which were so determined by Miss Margaret Slosson, were collected in the Elk Mountains of southeastern Utah, altitude 2,500 meters, August 1 and 2, 1911, by Dr. P. A. Rydberg and Mr. A. O. Garrett (No. 9343). They are less characteristic examples of the species than is the Arizona plant. Specimens of this collection are in the Underwood Fern Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and have lately been received also at the United States National Herbarium.

LYCOPodium INUNDATUM IN OREGON.—So far as the writer can ascertain this species has never been known farther south than Washington, on the Pacific Coast.

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<sup>6</sup> Ferns N. Amer. 2: 28. 1880.



It may now be reported from "meadows in the sand dune region, Coos County, Oregon." The specimens, in the National Herbarium, were collected September 8, 1912, by H. D. House (No. 5001).

THE DISTRIBUTION OF *LYCOPodium SABINAEFOLIUM* WILLD.—The characters of this species having become fairly well understood in recent years, it was to be expected that its known range would be somewhat extended and filled in. Of more than ordinary interest, however, is the receipt of excellent specimens from Dr. J. V. Haberer, collected by him (No. 2550), October 28, 1911, in the vicinity of Hinckley, Oneida County, New York, in a small ravine, in the shade of spruce and hemlock. This station, which is at the edge of the Adirondac region, seems to be a new one, the only other New York locality apparently being on Staten Island (*Buchheister*), mentioned in the seventh edition of Gray's Manual. The species is not listed by Gilbert, in his article upon the fern flora of New York State.<sup>1</sup>

The unfortunate confusion of this species with *L. sitchense* Rupr. makes many of the earlier records unreliable, unless substantiated by specimens, even from accessible localities, so that unusual importance attaches to records which may be regarded as authentic. In their revision of 1900 Lloyd and Underwood<sup>2</sup> list specimens, which they had studied, from Maine, Ontario, Vermont, and Prince Edward Island. The several Maine and Vermont records are, of course, well known and have received frequent mention in recent literature. Fernald and Wiegand<sup>3</sup> list it from Westfield, New Brunswick, stating that it was "previously known from the upper St. John." It has been found also in

<sup>1</sup> Fern Bull. 11: 98-105. 1903.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. Torrey Club 27: 164. 1900.

<sup>3</sup> Rhodora 12: 133. 1910.



the Gaspé region of eastern Quebec by Fernald, and is reported by C. K. Dodge<sup>4</sup> from Keweenaw County, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, upon specimens collected by O. A. Farwell. Klugh<sup>5</sup> lists two Ontario localities, of Burgess and Macoun, respectively, but apparently had not seen the specimens. There are probably not many other records that are dependable. That *L. sabinaefolium* is commoner than indicated in the range mentioned seems very likely; also that it occurs, at least sparingly, throughout a wider area. It must for the present, nevertheless, be regarded as one of the rarer species of this genus.

[Since submitting this article for publication the writer has learned from Dr. H. D. House that the new station for *L. sabinaefolium*, based upon Dr. Haberer's specimens, is given also in the forthcoming Annual Report of the State Botanist, Albany, New York, together with other notes on *Lycopodium* and the description of a new species allied to *L. tristachyum* Pursh.]

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### **Notholaena Aschenborniana and a Related New Species<sup>1</sup>**

WILLIAM R. MAXON

In a recent article<sup>2</sup> the writer referred incidentally to an undescribed species of *Notholaena* from Mexico that had been confused with *N. Aschenborniana* Klotzsch, which is perhaps its nearest ally. A description of this new species is presented herewith:

#### **Notholaena hyalina** Maxon, sp. nov.

Plants 20 to 45 cm. high, with several rigidly erect

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<sup>4</sup> Fern Bull. 20: 18. 1912.

<sup>5</sup> Fern Bull. 14: 73. 1906.

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<sup>2</sup> Amer. Fern Journ. 3: 115. 1913.